THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South-West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1833. NUMBER 85.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞ *Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1822.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18--tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Cutbe Juice Port, very rich;
Such L. P. Teneriffe;
Sour Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;
All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞ N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

march 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line. Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *cash prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water street.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Antisonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third sts.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continue to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall PAPER.

☞ Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞ The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

J. CHISLETT, PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his private residence, and I am extremely sorry that I have to inform you, that about ten days ago, Red Pole, the principal chief, complained of a pain in his breast and head, supposed by Doctor Carmichael to have been occasioned by a slight cold, and for which necessary medicines, &c., were applied, but without success, as his complaints have increased, attended with other bad symptoms, and he is now, according to the opinions of Doctors Carmichael, Bedford, and Wallace, dangerously ill, notwithstanding every possible attention has been paid to him and to the other Indians, of which they are all perfectly sensible, and Blue Jacket, in particular, acknowledges with gratitude that the kindest attention possible, is paid to his sick Brother.

I am, Sir,

Your most obed't servant,

I. C.

Hon. JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War, Philada.

Pittsburgh, 3d February, 1797.

SIR—My letter of the 27th ultimo, I presume, has informed you that Red Pole, the principal chief of the Shawanees Indians, being then dangerously ill, and I have now to inform you that at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 28th, he breathed his last, to the inexpressible grief of the other Indians, and indeed of all others that had any knowledge of him. Blue Jacket and the other Indians acknowledge that he was treated with the utmost kindness and attention during his illness, and are truly pleased at the attention and respect paid to the *deceased*. I have had his corpse attended an *Alley*, and in the most respectable manner in the *improvement* burying ground—and, with yours, be seen.

Privately gratify Blue Jacket and Gentlemen will be attended place either a tor shall be most convenient. On *Mon*, with any *one* 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

Also, a number of LAW BOOKS.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24—tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester*, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

June 4, 1833—tf

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country: and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 31, 1833—tf

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

New Series—Vol. XI., No. 4.—April, 1833.

CONTENTS.

OXY Hydrogen Jet of Professor Hare, claimed by Professor Daniell; Preventing Sparks from Locomotive Engine Flues.

Franklin Institute.—Monthly Conversation Meeting.

American Patents.—List of Patents for October, 1832, with remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For Hulling Clover, &c., Faber's; for manufacturing Axes, Collins'; for an improved Plough, Davis's.

Translations.—List of French Patents; Lafonde on the Art of Glass Blowing; Stopcock of Glass Plates; Ivory preserved from becoming yellow.

Selections.—Aiken on Pottery; Diving Operations of Mr. Deane; Booth on Wethersdett's Sheathing for Ships; Comet Steam Engine; Advantages of Railroads; Brown's Gas Vacuum Engine; Iron and Steel, improved when buried in the earth; Hancock's Steam Coach at Brighton; Accident from Hancock's Steam Carriage; Kyan's remedy for the Dry Rot; Improved Leading Blocks; Consumption of Silk; Domestic Yeast; Caoutchouc; Hot Air Blast.

Popular Science.—Deceptions by the Concave Mirror, from Brewster's Natural Magic; Magic Lantern, from do.; Tambouring, from do.; Art of Breathing Flame, from do.

Meteorological Observations for February—with a Copperplate.

☞ Subscriptions received by

D. M. HOGAN,

July 2, 1833. 73 Wood street.

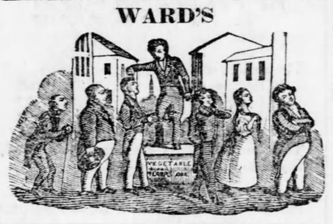
Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victualers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and all such articles of country produce as are usually brought to market, are exclusively to be sold, and that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, market will be held there in conjunction with the market in the Diamond.

All Farmers and Gardeners, who are in the practice of attending market, are informed that, on Monday next, the 3d of June, the market in Liberty street will be ready for their reception, and that all the stalls on the north side (except two at each end) are *free* for their use and occupancy, for the sale of the products of their farms and gardens, *without any charge therefor whatever*—and they are further informed that the market limits are extended to Pitt street, whereby the country people have a privilege, heretofore denied them, of selling all articles of their produce from their wagons, carts, or sleds, when properly arranged along the curb stones in that part of Liberty street within the market limits.

It is believed that those persons who are disposed to prefer a comfortable and clean market house either to sell or buy in, will find the Liberty street Market, under proper regulations, to comport with their wishes. May 31, 1833.

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

Dr. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,

C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

Dr. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,

C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf.

WANTED,

20 SHARES of Stock of the old Bank of Pittsburgh, for which $55 per share will be given. Apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

Charles H. & John F. White's

Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture

WARE ROOMS,

Nos. 107 and 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A VERY extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than in any other establishment in the United States.

By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.

Any articles in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the great est care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country.

May 28, 1833—1m

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞ A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not exceeding 20 pages octavo) on the advantages, to the community, of the general diffusion of medical knowledge. The essays are to be directed, post paid, to the Editor, in all of June next.

The award of the premium will depend upon the decision of several eminent physicians.

☞ Editors, post masters, and others, are respectfully invited to act as agents. Any person who remits ten dollars will have ten copies forwarded him. Persons remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent. All distant communications to be addressed to the Editor, No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York, (*and must be post paid.*) Yearly subscribers to commence with No. 1.

*** The Editor has great pleasure in being able to announce the approbation of many eminent medical gentlemen to the plan of this publication.

THE JOURNAL OF WOMEN,

AND GAZETTE OF HAPPINESS; embracing a History of Women, from Eve down to the present time—their Condition and Treatment in different Countries—Female Capacity—Female Education—Love—Female Health—Courtship—Matrimony—Art of Pleasing—Fashions—Art of Beauty—Anecdotes of Females—Interesting Biographies of eminent Ladies—with Curiosities and Varieties of an extremely interesting nature.

It will be the aim of the conductor of this Journal, to furnish a work that shall please, instruct, and elevate the female character. The aid of several literary ladies and gentlemen, eminently qualified for the object, is secured.

☞ All articles admitted into this Gazette, will be subjected to the criticisms of a committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, and paid for according to their merits. A premium of $50 will be given for the best *Essay on Women*, not exceeding 10 common octavo pages.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, post paid, at No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York. Essays for the premium must be forwarded in all June next. The first number will be issued in May inst.

☞ Editors generally, post masters, and others, are desired to act as agents, and forward subscriptions on the above terms. The Journal will not be sent to a distance without the money is forwarded.

☞ The above works will each be published, monthly and simultaneously, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, and Boston, at *twelve and a half cents* per number, payable on delivery, or at *one dollar twenty five cents per annum*, payable on subscribing. Distant subscribers will be invariably required to pay in advance. Any person remitting $10, post paid, shall be entitled to ten copies of either publication ordered, or $20 enclosed will ensure the forwarding of both. Any person remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent.

PORTER'S HEALTH ALMANAC,

New Series, for 1834; Greatly Improved.—Porter's Family Almanac of Health—Hygiene—Medicine—Eating and Drinking to Live—Law—Family Instruction—Wealth, or Art of Money Getting: embracing Calculations for all parts of the United States—the most important Rules of Health—Rules for the Prevention of Disease—Rules for the Cure of Diseases—Rules for the Use of Medicines—Rules for Dressing and Curing Wounds—Law relative to Matrimony—Parent and Child—Property—Slander, &c. &c., and Family Instruction: With a great variety of curious, valuable, and entertaining knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of mankind.

This publication will present, every year, a large amount of matter, of inestimable value to *both sexes—old and young*, so familiarized, that families, for the trifling cost of 12 1-2 cents, once in twelve months, may be put in possession of truths, facts, and laws, relative to the management and government of the *body* and mind, and an understanding of civil rights, enabling them to grow up with an intimate knowledge of those things, which, if duly practised, will ensure them GOOD HEALTH, (*ninety nine of a hundred earthly blessings, and without which no one can truly enjoy life,*) happiness—A COMPETENT FORTUNE—AND A LONG LIFE TO ENJOY IT.

☞ Published yearly by subscription, at 12 1-2 cents, simultaneously in the same places as the two preceding publications. To appear in July next. Persons wishing the work will do well to leave their names with post masters, and merchants, who will have the opportunity, in going or sending to the above places, to procure it. Letters enclosing money, and addressed to the Editor, in New York, will meet with due attention. The Almanac will be carefully put up and sent to any part of the United States, by mail or otherwise.

*** *Agents will be allowed a liberal commission.*

May 14, 1833.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *M'Kee & Graham*, Hatters, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all persons, indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, who will be found at the old stand, in the Diamond, and all persons having claims against the firm will present the same for settlement.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

June 14, 1833—6mo.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the extensive Hat Manufacturing Establishment of M'Kee & Graham, and will continue the business, in all its various branches, under the firm of

M'Lain, King & M'Cord,

At the old establishment, No. 16 Diamond. They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of the best and most fashionable Beaver, Castor Roram, and Wool Hats, *which they will warrant.*

Also, a general assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, which they will dispose of, on the most favorable terms. Orders from a distance, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN M'LAIN,
H. D. KING,
JOHN D. M'CORD.

June 14, 1833—6m.

We take pleasure in recommending to our former customers, Messrs. M'Lain, King & M'Cord, our successors, who, we believe, from their knowledge in the business, will afford satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform the public that his establishment has been rebuilt, and that he is now prepared to manufacture *HAT BODIES, on an Improved Plan*, Which, he confidently believes, will give satisfaction to all who may try them.

Said Factory is situated on Water street, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, a few rods above the Canal, and adjoining the Foundry of M'Clurg, Pratt & Co.

The price for forming and hardening is *eleven dollars* per hundred.

Wool will be taken in payment: Bodies, of our native Wool, kept constantly on hand, for sale.

D. P. INGERSOLL.

☞ The other papers of the city, and the Wheeling Gazette, will please insert the above three times. June 11, 1833—tf

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

FIVE and a half dollars per hundred for merchantable Rags will be given in BOOKS-STATIONERY, WRITING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WALL PAPER, or in any article of Pittsburgh Manufacture, at Sylvester's Cheap Book Store, Corner of Wood and Third Streets, successor in the Book and Stationery business to Henry Holdship & Son.

Just Received,

100 Reams No. 1 Cap paper,
200 " 2 " "
300 " 3 " "
500 " Wrapping Paper,
200 " Letter Paper,
1000 doz. U. S. Spelling Books,
3000 pieces Wall Paper.

ON HAND,

A general assortment of Books and Stationery, Wholesale and Retail.

May 17, 1833.

A

POETRY.

The following lines are incorrectly attributed, by the Daily Troy Press, to Wordsworth. They were written, originally, for Mr. Neal's YANKEE, at Portland, and were at the time supposed to be from the pen of a Bowdoin College under graduate.

TO A CHILD.

Things of high import sound I in thine ears,
Dear child, though now thou may'st not feel their power;
But hoard them up, and in thy coming years
Forget them not, and when earth's tempests
A talisman unto thee shall they be, [lower,
To give thy weak arm strength, to make thy dim eye see.

Seek *truth*—that pure, celestial truth, whose birth
Was in the heaven of heavens, clear, sacred, shrin'd
In reason's light. Nor oft she visits earth,
But her majestic port, the willing mind,
Thro' faith may sometimes see. Give her thy soul,
Nor faint, tho' error's surges loudly against thee roll.

Be *free*—not chiefly from the iron chain,
But from the one which passion forges—be
The master of thyself—If lost, regain [free.
The rule o'er chance, sense, circumstance. Be
Trample thy proud lusts proudly 'neath thy feet,
And stand erect as for a heaven born one is meet.

Seek *Virtue*—wear her armor to the fight;
Then, as a wrestler gathers strength from strife,
Shalt thou be nerved to a more vigorous might
By each conflicting turbulent ill of life.
Seek Virtue—she alone is all divine;
And having found, be strong, in God's own strength and thine.

Truth, Freedom, Virtue—these, dear child, have power,
If rightly cherished, to uphold, sustain,
And bless thy spirit in its darkest hour:
Neglect them—thy celestial gifts are vain—
In dust shall thy weak wing be dragged and soiled;
Thy soul be crushed 'neath gauds for which it basely toiled.

From Frazer's Magazine for May.

SUMMER EVENING.

How bright, and yet how calm, this eve!
Above, below, all seems to me
So lovely, that we might believe
'Twas nature's jubilee,—
For earth and sky, this glorious even,
Seem glowing with the hues of heaven.

How beautiful that vivid sky,
Lit by the parting sun's last rays!
We gaze, till it appears more nigh—
And fancy, as we gaze,
That deep blue sky a boundless sea,
Covered with vessels gloriously.

Yes! each dark cloud a barque appears,
Each whiter one the foam—
There one to distant countries steers,
While these sail quick towards home;
And all look most intensely bright,
Glowing in heaven's own glorious light.

Turn now towards earth, and even there
All, all is beauty and repose—
The perfume breathing evening air
Is wafted o'er the rose;
While a thousand bright and glowing flowers
Are cooled with dew in these evening hours.

And hushed the skylark's merry song,
And silent all the humming bees:
The soft west wind, that sighs among
Those gentle waving trees,
Seems to lament each parting ray,
Until the next return of day.

For the Gazette.

PEACH TREES.

MR. CRAIG—The first settlers of this country, after clearing a small piece of land, and planting a few peach stones, were treated with the most delicious and wholesome of fruits, vieing with the productions of the tropical climes. Their regular decline, since the country has been settled, has been a subject of much regret and reflection, and restoring them, in some measure, should be the study of every farmer and gardener. We devote much time in rearing, and preserving ornamental trees and shrubs, which bestow nothing (many of them) but their shade, or flowers, whilst the peach, if properly taken care of, would supply those and a plentiful crop of wholesome fruit. The death of young peach trees is principally owing to the ravages of a moth (ægeria exitiosa) which lays its eggs near the roots of the trees, and the young larvæ on being hatched, penetrate the bark and wood downwards, making ravages thereon so as effectually to destroy the connection between the root and top. They are worst in young trees of a thrifty growth, burying themselves in the wood and bark so as to escape the frosts of winter, and commence the work of destruction in the spring, and carry it on to about the middle of June, at which time they are enveloped in the glutinous matter of the tree, and their excrements, there to undergo the chrysaline change, and take wing ready to renew the attack on the trees. The subject of inquiry is, the best and easiest manner of destroying this insect, and then we may have trees healthy and bearing good fruit, barring an injudicious selection of trees, which should always be small and very smooth, and clear of incisions near the root. Dig the holes in the winter for spring planting, not very deep but wide, use no animal manure, but provide yourself with virgin earth from the woods, a few shovel fulls to each tree is sufficient, as fruit of manured trees is always smaller and inferior to that of trees not manured. By manuring you make the peach trees larger, and apparently more flourishing, but their fruit will be of a bad kind, looking as green as the leaves even when ripe, and are later than that of trees which have not been manured. Peach trees never require a rich soil, the poorer the soil the better the fruit; a middling soil produces the most beautiful crop; the highest ground is the best for peach trees, and the north side of a hill the most desirable, as it retards vegetation, and prevents the destructive effects of the late frosts which occur in the month of April, in Pennsylvania. Trees which are manured much with animal manure will grow too late, and the wood will not be ripened when the fall frosts come on, consequently the expansion of the frozen sap splits the limbs, and in many cases, the body of the tree, and it dies without any apparent cause. Some trees are subject to what is called the yellows, proceeding principally from want of judicious pruning, and having a superabundance of top. The marks of this kind of decay is the springing up, out of the branches, numberless twigs, which are no larger than knitting pins. The only cure for this decay is, to cut off the principal part of the top, and apply, after taking away the sod from around the roots, a mixture of ashes, flax shows, or refuse flax laid round the root with the ashes. I feel satisfied that this is a certain restorative, if the trees are not too far gone, from one instance—In the spring of 1818, removing to a place, the persons who occupied it before me, had broke their flax in the door yard just before they left the premises, near to a quantity of ashes that had been used for soap making. I, for experiment, carried a quantity of the ashes and shows and threw them round two trees that, from appearance, would not have put out leaves that summer. I cut off a considerable portion of the top: it had the desired effect: they put out vigorous shoots, and are now in a healthy condition.

But these are minor things, when we consider the ravages of the worm, and as preventive is better than a cure, we should, if possible, apply before the attack is made, and from eight years' experience I think the best we can have is lime applied around the root, after a thorough examination thereof, and cutting out all worms with a knife. In the spring of the year, apply about two quarts of slaked lime round the stem and roots about the first of May—the same quantity, if the tree be large, in the latter end of August, or first of September, as then all the eggs will be deposited. The lime will destroy the egg, and will act as a manure, the very best for a peach tree. If the trees are small, one quart of lime well shaken in around the roots will be sufficient. The white washing of peach trees with lime, is not recommended as in other fruit trees. But to wash them with weak soap suds, using a brush, is certainly very good, and as children can perform it well enough it should not be omitted, especially in the spring, so as to render the tree as healthy as possible, which is not the case by manuring the ground with animal manure, as a very rapid growth always produces premature death of the trees. Plant your scions very small, and if they grow you may, the second summer, bud them and have a superior kind of fruit; as ten trees of a good quality are much better than 100 of indifferent fruit, at the same time taking up less room in your orchard, and less trouble in attending them. Budding in June answers very well, when the frosts do not set in too severe to kill the young growth, as they do generally put out in August, if well done—but the time I have been most successful is in August, when the bark runs freely, taking a cloudy day for the opperation, and much depends on being expert, as the buds are very easily dried.

Dear Sir, if you think the foregoing is worthy a place in your paper, you are at liberty to give them a place. I am not able to write you a learned essay on this important matter, both to country and town, but to help along in some measure, I have at heart the prosperity of our citizens, and that taste and real utility may shine conspicuous amongst us, I send you the skeletons of a number of the worms, and moths which I procured last summer, and one or two this summer—not being acquainted with the method of preserving them in a proper manner, I am almost ashamed to send them to you; but, if they are any way calculated to draw the attention of the curious, you may dispose of them as you see proper. I send you three specimens of caterpillars' eggs, one on a pear branch, and two on a peach. I send you a cureulio, the insect which destroys the fruit of Plum trees—all of them in a box, the best way I had of sending them.

I had forgotten to tell you that now is the very time to search for worms, as you see them in the envelope. They are among the matter which exudes from the tree, and are easily found, as all trees that are clear of that matter have no worm.

The caterpillar's nest, with string round it, is one that was left last year; the rest are for the next spring—you may distribute to some of your friends, and keep one for experiment.

Dickinson College.—Under an arrangement made with the full consent of the present board of trustees of Dickinson college, at Carlisle, Pa., the buildings, land, library, apparatus, and other property of that institution, have been transferred to a joint committee of the Baltimore and Philadelphia conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, acting in behalf of those bodies. This transfer has been made, from a laudable desire on the part of the present trustees, to place the college in a flourishing situation, and with a belief and confidence that, in the hands of the Methodist society, it may be made eminently serviceable in promoting the cause of education and literature generally. By a joint committee a new board of trustees, consisting of Methodist ministers, Methodist laymen, and gentlemen, not members of the society, in equal numbers, met at Carlisle, to organize on Thursday, the 6th of June. Those appointed on behalf of the Philadelphia conference were—

Rev. Samuel Harvey, Rev. Jos. Lybrand, Rev. Charles Pitman, Rev. Joseph Holdich, Dr. M. Anderson, J. B. Longacre, Esq., Richard Benson, Esq., John Davis, Esq., Dr. J. M. Keagy, John Antes, Esq., Thomas A. Budd, Esq., Benjamin Mathias, Esq., Samuel Parker, Esq., Dr. J. Higgins, ——Hicks, Esq., Dr. J. Roberts.

Baltimore conference as far as heard from.

Rev. S. G. Rozel, Rev. Jacob Guest, Dr. Samuel Baker, Dr. Theodore Myers, Charles Warfield, Esq., John Philips, Esq., Wm. M. Biddle, Esq., Rev. Alfred Griffith, Dr. Thos. Bond, Dr. Thomas Sewell, Dr. Ira Day, John P. Dulaney, James Dunlop, Esq., Charles McClure, Esq.

Both committees also joined unanimously in the nomination of the Hon. John McLean and Bishop Emory as exofficio members of the board.

Arrangements will be immediately made by the new board for reopening the college, under the direction of able and experienced professors, and on a basis which will ensure the permanent usefulness of the institution.—*Carlisle Herald.*

Catholicism in the United States.—From the *Memoirs of American Missionaries*, published by Pierce & Parker, under direction of the Andover society of inquiry, we learn that the Roman Catholic population of this country is estimated at 800,000, the number of congregations at 784.—There are ten dioceses, or bishoprics; an archbishop resides at Baltimore.

The Boston diocese comprises all New England, but only a Catholic population of 20,000, (half of which are in Boston and vicinity,) 18 priests, and 23 congregations. Of the latter 6 are in Maine, and 9 in Massachusetts.

"Here are eight or ten colleges, besides many academies and other literary institutions, entirely under the control of the Catholics; as many theological seminaries; and more than twice that number of convents or nunneries."

"In Baltimore they have several charity schools; St. Mary's free school and orphan's asylums, where the children of the poor, and orphans, are early brought under their influence. Several hundred children are in these schools, which are under the direction of the sisters of charity."

St. Mary's college, also in this city, has a theological department, and eight of the nineteen instructors are ecclesiastics. The course requires seven years. The library contains 10,000 volumes. Students, 150.

At Georgetown, D. C., is a jesuit college, with the same number of students, 20 instructors, and 8,000 volumes in the library. There is a college at Mobile, at New Orleans, and Jackson, in Louisiana; one at Bardstown, (Ky.,) with 150 students; one at Cincinnati; two in the St. Louis district, including one with 160 students in that city. The most splendid *cathedrals* are in St. Louis, Mobile, and Baltimore. The latter city is styled the *Rome of the United States.* It contains 20,000 Catholics, five splendid edifices, a public Catholic property of a million of dollars, and a convent, and a nunnery for blacks, besides the college. The cathedral is the most magnificent and largest temple in the Union, having cost over $300,000, exclusive of ornaments, &c. The ground plan is 190 by 117 feet, diameter of the dome 77, and height 116 feet; two towers, at each wing, 120 feet high.—The congregation numbers 6,000, and is the same with whom Carroll worshipped. There are 67 priests in this diocess, besides those connected with seminaries, of which there are 14 in all. In the Cincinnati district the Catholics are said to be "rapidly increasing." In the St. Louis and New Orleans districts are more than 100 priests.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

Law Case.—The Kentucky Commonwealth, a paper published at Frankfort, reports a decision in one of the Courts of that State, defining with some strictness the rights of merchants and steam boat owners, in the carriage and transhipment of goods. It rules, that when the *master* of a steam boat acknowledges, by bill of lading, the receipt of goods, to be delivered at a certain place, the dangers of the river only accepted, "with the privilege of reshipping in any smaller *good boat*, in case the river shall be too low,"—in case of a loss of the goods, the proper remedy is against the *owners* in an action of *assumpsit.* And secondly, that under this reservation of the privilege of reshipment, the master of a steam boat is not authorized to reship in a keel boat in tow of another steam boat, or any other than a steam boat, and that the owners are responsible for all loss or damage occasioned by such reshipment.—*Balt. Amer.*

Boston Rabbles.—There is a great deal of truth in what the Journal of Commerce says on this head. There is no such thing, within our knowledge.—We have no lazzaroni, no boors, no slaves. The few foreigners of the lower class who arrive here, are forthwith ranged along the rail road courses, with spades in their hands, as regular as the Androides; and a beggar is nearly as rare in the streets of Boston as a kangaroo, or a coppersnake.

The President must have seen a strange contrast in this respect between Boston and New York. Half the population were out to witness and welcome his entree, at four o'clock, but at eight the streets were rather more quiet than usual. Every body was at home. Not a single serious accident occurred during his stay; and we believe that nobody drank more brandy than usual. but one or two of the functionaries we wot of, who seem to think it a matter of patriotism to be tipsy, or try to be, on all great occasions.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

NEW YORK CANALS.

Canal collector's office, Albany, Dec. 24, 1833.

The whole quantity of down freight, upon which toll is charged by weight, that was conveyed on the New York canals, to the city of Albany, during the season of canal navigation, in the year 1832, amounts to one hundred and nine thousand three hundred tons, estimating a ton at two thousand pounds, and consists principally of the following articles.

ARRIVED—422,695 barrels of flour, 19,091 do. ashes, 21,274 do. beef and pork, 23,117 bushels salt, 21,285 barrels whiskey, 1,274 hhds. do., 145,960 bushels of wheat, 57, 929 do. coarse grain, 151,014 do. barley.

Also the following property upon which toll is not charged by weight.

15,224 cords of wood, 55,569 feet of solid timber, 36, 020,594 do. sawed lumber.

The quantity of merchandise, &c., that was conveyed on the canals, from the city of Albany, was forty six thousand seven hundred and ninety one tons, and the amount of toll paid thereon at this office, is two hundred and thirty six thousand six hundred and twenty eight dollars. The number of boats that arrived at and departed from Albany is thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty one,

JOHN B. STAATS, *collector.*

The following schedule presents a comparative view of the freights, on the canal, arrived at Albany during the last four years.

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Bbls. flour	260,520	396,900	427,021	422,695
do. ashes	18,558	25,671	1.,342	19,091
do. provis.	13,241	22,008	16,805	21,274
Bush. salt	39,218	42,601	25,306	23,117
Bbls. whisk.	18,194	28,207	18,681	21,285
Hhds. do.	3,744	1,420	1,875	1,274
Boxes glass	9,403	6,374	2,924	
Barrels lime	9,132	2,404	254	
B. wheat	266,287	209,011	134,321	145,960
do. corn, rye, and oats,	206,251	114,989	127,533	114,989
B. barley,	132,164	182,783	177,624	151,014
Cords wood	18,008	12,976	15,193	15,224
Feet timber	32,156	31,621	18,087	55,569
M. shingles	17,130	11,810	12,290	

Feet of Lumber, in 1829, 28,180,884
do. 1830, 25,832,142
do. 1831, 40,569,719
do. 1832, 36,020,594

The amount of tolls received at Albany,

In 1829, was	$161,418 64
1830,	212,027 27
1831,	269,443 73
1832,	236,628 00

The decrease in 1832, as compared with 1831, is attributable to the cholera.—*Niles.*

New York and Erie Rail Road.—Much attention has been recently invited in the New York papers, to the construction of this great improvement. The junction of Oswego, in the State of New York, with the Pennsylvania waters, the Susquehanna, and the Canals—a project entertained for a long time,—has stirred up those interested in the prosperity of New York to renewed activity in favor of the Erie Rail Road. Owego is nearly a central point in the valley of the smaller lakes of New York,—Cayuga and Seneca,—and communicating with them by short cuts easily improved. A communication between that point and the Susquehanna would 'tap' a large part of the trade of the whole central and southern portion of the State of New York, to the injury of the canal trade.

On the other hand, the Welland Canal, and the series of the great canals about to be constructed by the British government for passing the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and thus enabling the whole trade of all the upper lakes to pass directly, and without transhipment, to Montreal, threaten injury to the great New York improvements on the northern side.

To meet both these anticipated plans, the New York and Erie Rail Road is projected, to connect the Hudson at once with Lake Erie, by the shortest practicable route. A charter has been obtained from the State, and the necessary estimates and calculations are assisted by the surveys made long since at the expense of the State, for a public road, of which the importance has been frequently urged to the Legislature by Executive messages. The route proposed will connect the city of New York with lake Erie in a line but a little greater than the distance from Albany to Buffalo by the Canal. It will anticipate at once the whole train of Canada improvements, including the Welland Canal, and divert the current of trade to the American side. It is expected to offer sufficient inducements to keep the whole trade of New York from going out of its own borders. The facilities for making the Rail Road are said by its friends to be very great; in one place there is a track of 120 miles nearly level, and no mountains intervene. The route near New York, through Sullivan and Delaware counties, is most difficult. They calculate that a Rail Road, of adequate strength for horse power, may be completed for about $5000 to $6000 per mile; and that a single track may be constructed over the most difficult portion of the route, from the western shore of the Hudson river to the great bend of the Susquehanna, for about one million of dollars.

These views are presented at this time, with the particular view of interesting the citizens of New York, and especially of the city of New York, in the filling up of the stock, for the purpose of pushing the work to immediate completion.

Among the arguments used in behalf of this plan, is the same one to which we have had occasion to allude before with feelings of congratulation upon the advantages of our own city, as a central point for commerce, and the effect of our numerous improvements now in progress to enlarge and confirm them. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road is named as one of the great public works, to compete with which it is necessary for this new and costly Rail Road to be constructed at such a vast distance from us. The enterprize is doubtless a laudable one, on their part; on ours, we may use the fact as a powerful incentive to continued zeal and perseverance in the prosecution of that noble work to its ultimate triumph.—*Balt. Amer.*

The North Holland Canal is thirty two feet deep, one hundred and twenty wide, and extends from the point of the Y nearest Amsterdam as far as the Helder, a distance of 16 leagues. No steam boats are allowed to ply upon it; but when a ship of war or other large vessel has occasion to pass it, it is towed by horses, to the number perhaps of twenty on either side, and lest it should not be obedient to the helm, ropes are also attached to the ship's quarter, which are held by men on the towing paths, to keep the vessel steadily in the centre, where the water is deepest. The locks are fifty feet wide and two hundred and twenty feet in length; they are four in number—two ascending and two descending.

Epidemics.—Most of them are seated in the mucous membranes. An inflammatory catarrh of the air passages occurred as an epidemic throughout nearly the whole of Europe, in 1580; another, of a similar nature, spread over a great part of Europe in 1782; and the well known influenza of 1803 consisted of a catarrh, with inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passage. Epidemics have generally proceeded from the east to the west, which was the case with the peste noire, with the catarrh of 1782, with the influenza of 1803, which is said to have stretched from the confines of China to the shores of the Atlantic, and thence across to North America—and the same course is now pursued by the epidemic cholera. All epidemics present the same capricious, irregular characters in the mode of their propagation, sparing one spot to appear in a more distant one, following a zigzag course, suddenly stopping, and as suddenly and unexpectedly re-appearing, proceeding sometimes slowly and sometimes rapidly.—*Medical and Physical Journal.*

Warning.—The wife of Mr. Chester Beard, of Rockdale township, is lying dangerously ill. Near a year since she was picking her ear with a pin (a very common practice among females,) the head of which coming off lodged in her ear, and all attempts to extricate it proved unavailing, and it is supposed that this will soon be the cause of her death.—*Crawford Messenger.*

A French translation of Mr. Paulding's 'Westward Ho!' has been published in Paris.

SPIRITS CONSUMED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We are indebted to the polite attention of Mr. Samuel Harris, merchant of Birmingham, England, for a copy of a pamphlet, recently published, in which he examines the comparative temperance of the different classes of English society. The greater *apparent* excess amongst the Operatives he attributes to two causes:—1st. That they generally get strong drink away from home, and are often seen reeling thither from the dram shops and ale houses.—2d. Not being much accustomed to strong potations, when they do indulge in them they are more easily overcome than those who are habitually and frequently drinking them. He shows, very elaborately, that the total consumption in the United Kingdom, for 1830, was as follows:—

	Imperial Gallons.
Foreign spirit,	4,673,758
British spirit,	22,744,271
Foreign wine spirit,	2,072,550
Beer spirit,	42,500,000
Total,	71,990,579

He calculates the price of the spirit, with an allowance for adulteration, at 12 shillings per imperial gallon, at which the value of it is £43,194,346. The following is cited as a correct account of the occupation of families:—

Upper and Middle Ranks.

Agricultural Occupiers,	250,000
Interchangers and Shopkeepers,	400,000
Proprietors, Annuitants, &c.	600,000
Professionals,	90,000
	1,340,000

Operatives.

Agricultural Laborers,	850,000
Mining do.	120,000
Millers, Bakers, Butchers, &c.	200,000
Artificers, Builders, &c.	250,000
Manufacturers,	400,000
Handicraftsmen,	180,000
	2,000,000

He supposes the 2,000,000 families of Operatives to consume, in various kinds of intoxicating liquors, annually, sixteen gallons of proof spirit each, or 32,000,000 gallons; which, at 12s. per gallon, is £19,200,000, or £9 12s. per annum, and 3s. 8d. per week each—a very large proportion of their earnings.

If their consumption be deducted from the total quantity, there remains 39,990,579 gallons to be consumed by 1,340,000 families in the upper and middle ranks; the value of which, at 12s. per gallon, is £24,994,346—or 30 gallons each annually, at an expense of £18 yearly, and 7s. weekly to every family.

But this process of reasoning, and comparison of parliamentary documents, the writer comes to the conclusion that the greatest drinkers in the United Kingdom are not the Operatives, but *the upper and middle classes.—Boston Mercantile Journal.*

FROM TAMPICO—CHOLERA.

The schr. Emperor, Capt. Boylan, arrived here this morning from Tampico, whence she left on the 9th inst. Letters received by her to the 8th inst. state that the Cholera was raging there, and that the mortality was enormous.

A letter, dated the 7th, states that in the 14 days previous to the 6th, there had been 600 deaths from the disease, and that on the 6th the deaths amounted to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY.

This fatality we believe is unprecented in this country. The town of Tampico is estimated to contain 3,000 souls; by some there is said to be between 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants. On the 8th, the day before the Emperor sailed, there was said to have been *One Hundred and Eighty Three* deaths. We understand that it was generally confined to the lower classes, and but one foreign merchant had died of it. The American Consul, Mr. Robinson, was, at the last accounts, perfectly well.

A French barque, the name of which we did not learn, lost every person belonging to her with the exception of one man.

The schr. Wetree, of this port, had been seized and sold by the Mexican Government, and the schooner Annette had been wrecked.—*New Orleans Courier, June* 18.

Porcelain.—There is abundant evidence to show that Oriental porcelain was not uncommon in Europe during the first century. The pieces of this manufacture, which, according to Pliny, was first seen in Rome, were brought there from Pontus in Asia, by the army of Pompey, 64 years before Christ. Little figures covered with a fine deep blue glaze, which are found deposited with Egyptian mummies cause it to appear that porcelain was made in Egypt in very ancient times:—It is a curious fact, that the coloring matter werewith these figures are ornamented, and which has been subjected to various chemical tests, affords every indication of its being oxide of cobalt, the identical substance employed for the same purpose by the European porcelain manufacturers of our day, but the use of which was unknown to us until a comparatively recent period. The ore of cobalt was formerly thrown aside by the miners of Saxony as useless, or was employed only in mending roads.

The Portuguese traders were the means of introducing the fine earthen wares of China into more general use in Europe; and the name assigned to the fabric, as distinguishing it from the coarser descriptions of pottery of domestic manufacture, was most probably given by them—*porcellano* signifying in the Portuguese language, a cup. It has been attempted to prove a different origin for the name,—attributing this to the resemblance which the glazing or varnish, and probably the colors, of porcelain bear to the shells used in some parts of the East instead of money (cowries,) and which, from, the similarity of their shape to that of a little pig, were also called porcella.—*Lardner.*

"Landlord," said a shrewd fellow, as he seated himself in the bar room, and bore the silent gaze of the surrounding advocates at the bar, "do you know of any body who has lost a handsome ivory handled jack knife, with four blades—two large ones, and two small ones—having a piece of silver on one side, and brass at the ends?" "No," replied the veteran landlord, whose proboscis resembled a ripe strawberry, tipped with a pearly drop of dew—"why, have you found one?" "No," said the wag, "but I thought I would enquire, so that if I should find one, I might know whose it was."

Facilities of Traveling—The distance from Boston to Washington, 500 miles may now be traveled in about 48 hours; and within three years, there no doubt it will be passed in about 24 hours. That it is true, would seem to be rather flying than traveling; and yet there will probably be less actual fatigue in this rapid mode of performing such a journey, than there was a few years ago in traveling one tenth part of that distance.

In 1799, the news of the death of WASHINGTON, which occurred on the 14th of December, at Mount Vernon, 16 miles from the city of Washington, did not reach Boston till the 24th of the month.—And the Inaugural Address of Mr. Jefferson, delivered in Washington, March 4th, 1801, was not received in Boston till the night of the 13th.

The last annual Message went from Washington to New York in less than twelve hours; the distance is 225 miles.—*Taunton Gaz.*

Texas.—Texas papers up to the 20th of May have been received at New Orleans. One of the commissioners had returned from the city of Mexico with the most friendly assurances from President Santa Anna that Texas will become a State of the Union. No troops were or will be sent for coercive purposes, but a detachment merely to aid the aid the custom house officers in enforcing the laws. Gen Bustamente had become insane, and was confined in a hospital.

An emigrant, named Briggs, a native of Mount Rice, county Kildare, Ireland, was apprehended at Quebec, on the 24th ultimo, on a charge of murder committed in that county, in June, 1832. The individual murdered was named Kilmurry, and the crime was committed by Briggs and others, in the presence of the person informing against Briggs, also an emigrant, just arrived at Quebec, and who on his landing, met Briggs in the streets of that city. The cause of offence given by the deceased was stated to be working under the price of his assailants. Briggs was committed to answer the charge.

Coffee.—We have seen an elaborate calculation published to prove that the annual consumption of coffee in the United States is *ninety one millions of pounds a year.* The maker of this calculation, probably, has a considerable quantity of the article—on hand!

Official documents should be preferred—when to be obtained! It is true, they do not, in all cases, present *perfect* facts; but they are the best evidences that can be offered; and, in the instance before us, must be regarded as pretty close approximations to the "whole truth." The treasury tables for the three last years have the following aggregates:

	Imported—lbs.	*Exported—lbs.*
1830	51,488,248	13,124,561
1831	81,757,386	6,056,623
1832	91,722,329	55,251,158
	224,967,963	74,432,348
Deduct exports	74,432,348	
	3)150,535,615	
Average	50,178,538⅓	

And so the actual annual consumption is 50 millions of pounds, or 41 millions less than the calculated consumption.

But—it may be said that great allowances should be made because of smuggling. Some small parcels were smuggled when the duty was 5 cents per lb.—but the quantity was not then large. In 1831 the duty was only two cents, in 1832, reduced to one cent, and now no duty is payable. In 1831 and 1832, the inducement to smuggle was not equal to the risk, and the amount illegally produced had no sensible effect on the quantity consumed. We therefore think that from 50 to 55 millions of pounds is fully equal to the consumption of the United States.

It may be well here to remark that the duty on coffee has not had any seeming effect on its price—and, of course, no great influence over its consumption. In 1820, '21, and '22, the duty was 5 cents, and the average price 27 cents; but in 1829, '30, the duty being the same, the average price was 12¼ cents. In 1831, the duty being 2 cents, the price was 12¼ cents; in July, 1833, duty one cent, price 13 cents; at present, July, 1833, *free of duty*, and the average price of all the qualities about 13 cents. So that now, when there is no duty, the price is ½ cent per lb. more than it was in 1829, '30, when the duty was 5 cents.—*Niles.*

From the New York American.

LECTURES FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.—We take pleasure in publishing the annexed notice—and shall repeat it from time to time, in the hope that it may attract the attention of some minds gifted with the high faculty of imparting sound and accurate knowledge, in plain and comprehensive language; and no higher or more beneficial employment of the loftiest faculties can be devised, than that of thus ministering to the instruction of the young:

NOTICE TO LITERARY PERSONS.—A deposit has been made with the Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the prosperity of New York, subject to the control of the subscribers and their associates for the purpose of procuring LECTURES, or ESSAYS, on various subjects connected with scientific education, to be read in Common Schools of this State. To carry this purpose into effect, the subscribers give notice that they, or either of them, will receive manuscript essays or lectures, on the following subjects, at any time before the first day of January next; and that, to the author of such of them as shall be selected and approved, by the Superintendent of Common Schools and the subscribers and their associates, there will be paid the premiums hereinafter mentioned.

Should parts of several lectures be taken, the premium for the course of lectures on that particular subject, will be divided among their authors, in proportion to the quantity taken. The lectures are to be adapted to the capacities of children, and are to be divided into portions or sections, one of which can be conveniently read in half an hour.

The following are the subjects, on each of which, a course or series of lectures is now solicited:—

1. On the application of Science to the useful arts—for the best course of lectures on which, a premium of two hundred dollars will be paid.

2. On the principles of Legislation—the premium will be one hundred dollars.

3. On the intellectual, moral, and religious instruction of the youth of this State by means of Common Schools—the duty of affording such instruction—and the improvements of which the system may be susceptible—a premium of two hundred and fifty dollars.

It is not expected that the essays will be entirely original either in matter or manner, but rather that the best authorities will be consulted: and even abstracts of the writings of approved authors will be received, if the original authority is designated. It is not desirable that the lecturer should dwell on detail, except where it may be useful for the purpose of illustration; nor will the brevity, which is essential to the plan, permit full elementary instruction on the subject of the course of essays. General principles and results, and those striking and plain illustrations which will excite attention and inquiry—which will be calculated to deposit in the youthful mind the seeds of knowledge and lead it to investigation and reflection, will best promote the object in view.

It is desired that the authors will not communicate their names with their essays: and that they will not furnish any means by which they may be known, until after the selection is made. They are requested to adopt some motto or fictitious signature; and to accompany their communications with a sealed note, containing the address of the author, on which will be endorsed the motto or signature used in the essay. Such of the notes will be opened, as have an endorsement corresponding with that of the selected lectures, to which a premium shall be awarded: the others, with their accompanying essays, will be subject to the direction of their authors.

The lectures selected will be printed and distributed to every common school in this State: and subject from time to time to such use, the authors may, if they please, secure the copyright of their productions.

Essays will be received from any quarter, either in this country or from abroad, and may be transmitted to either of the subscribers at their charge.

May 20, 1833. JOHN C. SPENCER,
Canandaigua, N. Y.
BENJAMIN F. SPENCER,
Albany, N. Y.
PHILO C. FULLER,
Genesee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—OW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Ca[illegible] 4, 1833.—tf

[illegible] state
blat accou[illegible] ANVASSED HAMS, honora-
the Hudson's [illegible]AMS—for sale and pros-
perous progress[illegible]d, in superior order, adventurous
band of heroic co[illegible] reached Sault St.
Mary's on the 11th [illegible]May, in perfect health, and
without experiencing any accident. They passed, about 15th May, Michipicoton, (a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the north side of Lake Superior,) having accomplished a journey of 1,000 miles in the short space of twenty one days.—*Montreal Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*Connecticut.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Bridgeport Bank	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Bank of Delaware co.	½	Conn. R. B'nk'ng Co.	do
Bank of Chester co.	do	Hartford Bank	do
Montgomery county	do	Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Germantown	do	Middletown Bank	do
Bank of Middletown	do	N. Haven City Bk.	do
Northumberland	do	Mechanics' Bank	do
Bank of Reading	do	Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	U. Bank, N. London	do
Chambersburgh	do	*New Jersey.*	
Gettysburgh	do	Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Carlisle Bank	do	Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
Columb. Bridge Co.	do	People's Bk. Patterson	do
Doylestown Bank	do	Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Easton Bank	do	Newark Ins. Com.	do
Erie Bank	do	State Bk. at Elizabt'n	do
Farm'rs Bucks B. co	do	do Camden	do
Lancaster Bank	do	do Morristw'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	do Newark	do
Lebanon	do	do N. Bruns.	do
Harrisburgh	do	Sussex Bk. Newton	do
Mon. Bk. Brownsv'lle	do	*Delaware.*	
Miner's Bk Pottsville	do	Bank of Delaware	½
Northampton	do	Bank of Smyrna	do
Wyoming, Wilksb.	do	Com. Bk. Delaware	do
York Bank	do	Wilming. & Brand.	do
New York.		*Maryland.*	
City Banks	1	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Albany B's	1½	Frederick co. Bank	½
Auburn	2	Bk. of Westminster	do
Bank of Buffalo	do	Hagerstown Bank	do
Chenango at Norwich	do	Susq. Br. Co. P. De.	1½
Bk of Genesee, Batav.	do	Bank of Salisbury	2
Geneva	do	*District of Columbia.*	
Bank of Ithica	do	Bank of Alexandria	½
Rochester	do	Farm. Bank of do.	do
Bk. of Monroe at do.	do	Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Newburgh & branch.	do	Bk. of Washington	do
Bk of Or. co. at Gosh.	do	Patriotic Bank do	do
Bk. of Poughkeepsie	1½	Bank of Metropolis	do
Bk. of Troy & branch.	2	Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
Bk. of Utica & do.	do	U. Bk; of Georgetw'n	do
Bk. of Whitehall	do	*Virginia.*	
Broom co. Bk. Bing.	do	Bk. of Va. & Branch.	1
Central Bk. Cherry V.	do	Farm. Bk. of Va. do.	do
Chatauque Co. B'k	do	Bk. of the Val. & Br.	do
Essex Co. Bk. Keesv.	do	N. W. Bk. of Va.	½
Farmers' Bk. of Troy	do	do. Br. at Wellsbrg.	do
Catskill	do	*North Carolina.*	
Jefferson co. Bank	do	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	5
Livingston co. Bank	do	State bk. & branches	do
Lockport Bank	do	*South Carolina.*	
Madison co. Bank	do	Bk. of S. Carolina	3
Montgomery co. Bk	do	St. B'k & Branches	do
Onondaga co. Bank	do	Planter's & Mec. Bk.	do
Otsego co. Bank	do	State Bk. of S. C.	do
Ogdensburgh Bank	do	Union Bk. of S. C.	do
Ontario Bk. & Bran.	do	*Georgia.*	
Oswego Bank	do	Bank of Augusta	12

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers to the 23d May, received at New York, by the Packet Ship Silas Richards, from Liverpool.

ENGLAND.

Observance of the Sabbath Bill.—In the House of Commons, on the 16th, the bill for the better observance of the Sabbath was discussed. Sir Andrew Agnew, who introduced the bill, proceeded at great length to detail his views on the subject. "The idea of the bill had not originated with himself, but with a number of humble individuals, tradesmen in the metropolis and elsewhere. There was no provision in it which had not been prayed for by the parties to whom it was applicable.—The honorable baronet concluded by moving the second reading of the bill. Mr. Lefroy seconded the motion."

The motion was supported by Mr. Plumptre, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Estcourt, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. R. Grant, Lord Dalmeney, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Rotch, Mr. A. Johnstone, and Sir R. Bateson, on the ground that some measure for preventing the desecration of the Sabbath was necessary, though they admitted the present Bill went too far and ought to be greatly altered in committee.

Lord Althorp considered the Bill so objectionable in its details, that no alteration in committee could remedy its defects, and said that, though anxious for some measure to be carried which would put a stop to Sunday trading and labor, he could not concur in such a bill of restrictions.

Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Poulter, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Wason, Mr. Petre, Mr. P. Howard, and Mr. Langdale, also, opposed the bill.

After which the House divided, when there appeared for the second reading, 73; against it, 79; majority against the second reading, 6. So, of course, the bill was lost.

The Hon. E. J. Littleton, member of the House of Commons for Staffordshire, has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The disturbances in Ireland are diminishing; Kilkenny, especially, is improving. The Government makes every effort at conciliation, except as to the odious tithe arrests, which still continue to excite ill feeling, and to neutralize their exertions.

Serious apprehensions are entertained of a great scarcity of food in the British East Indies, and that it has already affected the price of Rice. A letter from Bombay, 29th November, says,—"We have had so little rain this year, especially in the Deccan, that grain and forage have risen in price greatly, so much so, that in Poonah and other places, the native troops have plundered several of the grain dealers. These disturbances have occasioned considerable trouble. The natives(the poorer classes) wish Government to fix a rate for grain, which probably will be done. A common laborer's pay in the Deccan is from three to four rupees per month—a Sepoy is seven. Grain is now selling for 3 1-2 rupees a maund, equal to about 2Slbs English.

The consumption of Cotton in Great Britain, the first 4 months of 1833, was 325,984 bales, averaging 19,015 bales per week. The consumption of the first 4 months of 1832, was 294,888 bales averaging 17,202 per week. The consumption per week, in all 1832, was 14,761 bales.

PORTUGAL.

On Portuguese affairs the London Courier says:—"We are inclined to speak with great caution of the contest now going on in Portugal between the army of the Queen of Portugal and the army of Don Miguel; and we should hesitate to spread reports which might either create unnecessary alarm, or inspire delusive confidence in respect to the success of the expedition of the Duke of Braganza. We may confidently say, however, from private communications which we have received, that the cause of the Queen of Portugal has not yet presented so favorable an appearance as it does at this moment. We cannot at present enter into details, the publicity of which tend to mar the very success so ardently desired by all the friends of constitutional liberty throughout Europe; but we can state the fact, that brighter prospects are now opening to view; and that a very short time may show that the silent measures of General Soliganac and of the friends of Donna Maria will produce highly important and favorable results."

LONDON, May 20.—Lisbon dates to the 4th May have been received, but they are entirely destitute of news. The cholera is stated to be inflicting terrible ravages in Lisbon, and to be spreading to all parts of the country.

Letters have been received this morning from Oporto, of the 14th inst., which are of a decidedly favorable nature. A regiment of Miguel's cavalry is stated to have gone over to the constitutional party on the 18th; and the troops which were sent to Figuera to put down the insurrection rising in favor of Donna Maria, the account of which was brought by the last conveyance, have, it is positively stated, refused to act against them, and subsequently declared in favor of their cause. Great preparations were being made in Oporto for an attack on the enemy's troops, which was expected shortly to be made. Provisions were much more plentiful, and the difficulties of landing greatly decreased.

Let us just suppose that the omnipotence of parliament is to be brought into play, and that a bill will pass the imperial legislature, declaring our slaves free,—how are its enactments to be carried into effect in the West Indies? We would say the thing is impossible, and the effect might be most disastrous. The West India merchants, we are satisfied, would shut their stores, the planters their mill houses, and the business of the country would be at a stand, and the slaves themselves left, at a moment's warning, without the means of existence, and all this to gratify the feelings of a few fanatics in the mother country. It is not necessary for us to point out what would be the consequences of such measures. The West India merchants, whose property has been embarked in the soil, on the security of slaves, will be sacrificed, and English annuities will be involved in the general ruin. As we shall have no crops to ship, we shall require no supplies of osnaburghs from Dundee, or pennistons from Halifax; neither shall we be able to afford the means of existence to the artisans of Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, or Glasgow; and, in every view we can take of the case, we see nothing but ruin staring the mother country and colonists in the face; and wo be to the former when the British islands. of the West Indian Archipelago, are severed from the parent state. —*Kingston (Jamaica) Courant.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 2.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, May 22, 1833.

We still continue under great excitement, relative to the 'National Convention' affair at Coldbath Fields. On Monday the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that will astonish you, as much as it has the people of this country,—to the effect, that the policeman who was slain, was justifiably killed,—that the homicide was a just one. The verdict also contains some severe animadversions upon the government and the police, and has created a sensation in the metropolis that it is impossible to describe. But notwithstanding the opinion of this jury, the government have issued a proclamation in which they stigmatize the deed as a foul and deliberate murder, and offer a reward of one hundred pounds for the apprehension of the assassin. This reflection, this severe animadversion upon the conduct of the jurors, was quite unexpected, and it is believed that it will tend to increase the ill feeling now existing between the lower classes of society and the executive. The verdict undoubtedly is an incorrect and improper one. It is contrary to the evidence. It is, perhaps, the mere result of party bias and feeling, and not what it ought to have been, founded upon an honest, careful, and impartial inquiry. Our papers are filled with comments upon the character and conduct of the jury,—their motives are directly impugned by the ministerial portion of the press, and their names pointed out as fit persons for scorn and contumely. It is much to be regretted that our editors adopt such a course, for it is exceedingly obnoxious to all sensible persons, and can do no possible good to the cause which they advocate. Calm, dispassionate, and honest attempts to argue the question, would be of more advantage to the point in discussion, and also be of more benefit to the writers, than the vile, low, rancorous, and vituperative language which they are so fond of bestowing. The press in this country is certainly a base and detestable one. It is too powerful to be met by individual resentment, and knowing this, the editors care not how they vilify and abuse private persons and characters.

At Birmingham there has been a large meeting, amounting to nearly 150,000 persons. They assembled under the direction and auspices of the Birmingham Political Union, for the purpose of petitioning the King to dismiss his Ministers, as they are no longer worthy of the confidence of the nation. This meeting is a very important one, and will have an immense effect upon the people of the Midland Districts. They are already very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the Government, and the speeches delivered at this meeting will feed their anger and indignation. The Administration are rapidly losing the remaining portion of their popularity. They appear heedless of their acts—care little or nothing for the censure and condemnation of the multitude, and seem very much disposed to throw themselves on the Conservatives for support. The extreme unpopularity of the Ministry kept them for a long time without a Secretary for Ireland, for the office was offered to six persons, but declined, on the fear that the current of public opinion would endanger a re-election. At last it was accepted by Mr. Littleton, one of the members for Staffordshire. This gentleman, it is said, is approved of by Mr. O'Connell, and it is generally thought that he will do much good for Ireland. I have my doubts upon the subject—for as he has hitherto been a staunch and uncompromising Tory, I should not be at all surprized if he should rule according to the most approved Conservative Code.

Last night, the House of Commons refused to repeal the assessed taxes. The question was brought forward by Sir Samuel Whalley, one of the members for the metropolitan borough of Marylebone, and it was lost by a majority of 149. This vote will produce more ill feeling, and add considerably to the dissatisfaction felt by the country. There is no doubt but if the Administration had seriously determined to lessen the public expenditure—if they had cut off a few of the shameful pensions and got rid of the sinecures, they could have safely reduced taxation to a much greater extent than they have done; and most decidedly they would have been enabled to repeal a part, if not the whole, of the assessed taxes.

Yesterday a preliminary treaty was signed between the acting parties for the two great powers and the plenipotentiary of the King of Holland. In consequence, the embargo has been removed, and the intercouse renewed. The Antwerp garrison, now prisoners in France, are to be given up, and the navigation of the Scheldt is to be free. The armistice between Holland and Belgium will continue, and the treaty has been dispatched to King William for ratification. At last then we have some chance of a settlement of this question, that is, if the King of Holland will ratify; but if not, the whole affair will return to *statu quo.* The intelligence has created considerable delight among the merchants in the city, and all interested in the intercourse between this and Holland. It shows that the King of Holland has changed his mind, for he refused at one time to enter into negotiations with two powers, because the original negotiations had been carried on with five.—Kings, as well as others, must change their minds when they are—compelled!

The slave question continues to agitate the community; the planters and their friends, and the anti slavery party, are both industriously exerting themselves in their several causes. Meetings are being held all over the country, and at several, resolutions have been passed and petitions adopted, loudly calling upon the Government not to allow any compensation, but to grant the slave immediate emancipation. The other party complain of robbery and confiscation, and they openly avow it to be the determination of the colonists to withdraw their allegiance from the mother country. It is even privately reported that large quantities of arms and ammunition, and military stores of every sort, have already been dispatched to the West Indies, for the use of the colonists, and a considerable quantity more will soon follow. I really cannot place any confidence in this statement, but many more improbable things have occurred. We are waiting to hear from the Colonies with the most intense and painful anxiety. It is generally believed, that the Colonial Legislatures will be firmly determined not to submit to the orders of the mother country, and that they will offer to throw themselves under the protection of the United States. The Planters certainly possess fiery and uncontrollable dispositions, and there is no knowing what, under the excitement which they must naturally feel, they may be induced to perform or attempt.

There is some rumor that the Administration have resolved to prorogue the Parliament, and that they are by no means desirous of bringing forward the East India Bill, or the one relative to the Bank Charter.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

THE MUSICAL SWINDLER.

The following *coup de main* was played off at a shop in Oxford street, London, some years ago:—A well dressed man, apparently a foreigner, went into a woollen draper's shop in the afternoon; he had a green bag in his hand, which he laid on the counter with great care, and asked for some kerseymere, for a waistcoat and breeches; he affected great hurry, and had a servant or errand lad with him. The kerseymere being cut off, he gave it to the boy, saying, "bid the taylor lose no time; I must have it to morrow night for my lord's concert; I cannot go without it's done—if I do not, I shall lose twenty guineas." The boy went off in a hurry with the purchase. The draper asked the gentleman if he did not want lining, trimmings, &c. The answer was—"yes—I forgot that I must go to the taylor myself with them." He then talked of the concert he was engaged for; mentioned the violin in his green bag; for which my Lord offered him forty guineas, and which he had refused. He next felt for his purse, in order to pay the draper's bill; affected great surprize; but recollected he must have left it at the music store, where he had been to buy a sonato; it was certainly safe; he had been no where else; and the gentleman (the draper) would give him leave to hang his violin on the vacant nail he saw, in a niche behind the counter, he would leave it until he returned with the money; but may be he would not come until the next morning, as it was probable he might stay late at my Lord's, where he was going to rehearse with some amateurs.

The draper consented; a splendid violin was drawn out of the bag and hung up with great care. The musical gentleman observed it was lucky he had another at home, for which he should want the bag; a sonato was in the bag, which he took with him.—About two hours after, another person came for some small article, and cheapened a piece of cloth for a coat but did not buy it; seeing the violin, he asked if it was to be sold; the owner would not sell it for forty guineas. "It must be a good one," said the stranger; "permit me to see." He took it, tried it, and was in rapture. "It's a charming instrument, sir, I'll give you twenty guineas." Sir, it's not mine, I cannot sell it."—"I'll give thirty, sir, do let me have it"—and he took out his purse." "I cannot," said the draper. "Let me finger it a little more, sir, you must contrive to get it for me—thirty five guineas, sir; Oh, my G—d, that's a divine tone, I'll give the forty guineas, sir; and pay you commission for buying it; and I'll call to morrow morning." "I shall do my endeavor, sir."

"Early next mornig came the owner of the violin to pay for his kerseymere, and take his instrument. "Will you take twenty guineas for it?" "I tell you, sir, I have refused forty." "Come, I'll give you thirty." "No sir, I should affront my Lord if any body else was to get it." "Come, come, you say you have another." "Aye, that is true, and as like this one as can be." "Well, I will give you forty four guineas, and no more."—"Why, to be sure, I would not like to let my Lord know that I wanted money, if I did even want it, so as you seem to like it, if you give the kerseymere into the bargain, you may have it; my Lord does not know one from the other."

The forty four guineas were paid. The draper has got a violin which the pretended purchaser will most assuredly never call for. Such are the kind hits which avarice sometimes makes; for the divine toned instrument proves to be a Dutch one of half a guinea price.

The American Nankeen is said to be superior even to the best Chinese, for its firmness of texture, and its durability of color. After the expiration of present contracts, the nankeens will be made of the cassimere width; and will be sold by the yard instead of the piece. An advantage certainly.—*Amer. Sentinel.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1833.

An incident.—On Friday last, the Hon. Daniel Webster, William Wilkins, Harmar Denny, and several other gentlemen, walked down to the end of Market street, where the names of the two Steam Boats which happened to be nearest, gave rise to the following "*jeu d'esprit.*" Mr. Webster's eye was very naturally attracted to the "*Boston,*" and he remarked—"There is a name that is very familiar to me." Yes, replied judge Wilkins, and the next boat is the "*Statesman.*" "*The Boston Statesman* is a name very familiar to us all."

Cholera.—The Hospital Report, of July 5th, states that Goff was convalescent.—the infant child of John Devlin was dead. Dr. Hughey reported the case of John Bourdon, corner of St. Clair and Penn streets. Dr. Wm. F. Irwin reported the cases of James Wilson and John Mills—both convalescent. Dr. Morgan reported the case of Alfred Berry, colored man, in Grant, between Front and Water streets—dead.

The report, of July 6th, states that Goff whose case was reported on 28th ult., was still convalescent; and, that John Devlin and family were doing well.

Justice Lahausin, from Cincinnati, in Steam Boat Ceres, was admitted at 11 o'clock, on the night of the 5th instant, and James Maxwell, from Ferry street, between Third and Fourth.

Hospital Report, July 7th, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Henry George Goff, formerly reported, has entirely recovered. Justice Lehausin and James Maxwell, whose cases were announced in previous report, are both dead. John Devlin's child, Eliza, aged three years, had a severe attack, but was convalescent. John Murphy, Glass cutter, admitted 6th July—improves by treatment.

July 8, 1833.

No new case of Cholera has been received in this house, during the last 48 hours. John Murphy and Devlin's child are, thus far, doing well.

The comunication, headed Peach Trees, wss handed to us by a friend who has much skill in the management of fruit trees. The articles forwarded to us are safely kept for the inspection of all who are anxious to examine them.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—Passing through the church yard of Trinity church, the other day, my attention was arrested by the following inscription on a dilapidated tombstone.

"Mio-qua-coo-na-caw
or
RED POLE
Principal Village Chief
of the
Shawano Nation
Died at Pittsburgh the 28th January 1797
Lamented by the
United States."

I transmit this Epitaph, for publication in the Gazette, in the hope that it may elicit from some of your readers, or from yourself, the particulars in the life and exploits of this Son of the Forest, which produced so honorable a memento from the United States.

AN ANTIQUARIAN.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1833.

The above communication was received from an esteemed correspondent, on Wednesday last.—We have delayed its publication, with the hope of being enabled to furnish a satisfactory reply to the inquiries of our correspondent. We have, however, not succeeded in collecting any information as to the exploits of Red Pole.

In Thatcher's Indian Biography, vol. 2. page 245, he speaks of Blue Jacket, who, it seems, was a brother of *Red Pole*, as follows—

"*Blue Jacket* was, at this time, (1791) the leading man of the Shawanese—a warrior of high reputation, though, unfortunately, but few particulars of his history have been recorded."

And, at page 253, he says, speaking of General Wayne—

"They (the Indians) universally called him the *Black Snake*, from the superior cunning which they ascribed to him, and even allowed him the credit of being a match for Buckongahelas, Blue Jacket, or the Turtle himself."

From the same author, at page 257, it appears that the "Little Turtle" warmly opposed giving battle to General Wayne, on the 20th August, 1794, while Blue Jacket was warmly in favor of it.

The following letters, from Major Isaac Craig, give a brief account of the sickness and death of Red Pole, and lead to the conclusion that the inscription on the Tomb Stone was dictated by the Secretary of War.—This publication may perhaps induce some person to furnish some particulars of the life of Red Pole.

Pittsburgh, 27th January, 1797.

SIR—The river still continues shut up with ice; Captain Turner and the Indians are therefore still here, and I am extremely sorry that I have to inform you, that about ten days ago, Red Pole, the principal chief, complained of a pain in his breast and head, supposed by Doctor Carmichael to have been occasioned by a slight cold, and for which necessary medicines, &c., were applied, but without success, as his complaints have increased, attended with other bad symptoms, and he is now, according to the opinions of Doctors Carmichael, Bedford, and Wallace, dangerously ill, notwithstanding every possible attention has been paid to him and to the other Indians, of which they are all perfectly sensible, and Blue Jacket, in particular, acknowledges with gratitude that the kindest attention possible, is paid to his sick Brother.

I am, Sir,
Your most obed't servant,
I. C.

Hon. JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War, Philada.

Pittsburgh, 3d February, 1797.

SIR—My letter of the 27th ultimo, I presume, has informed you that Red Pole, the principal chief of the Shawanees Indians, being then dangerously ill, and I have now to inform you that at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 28th, he breathed his last, to the inexpressible grief of the other Indians, and indeed of all others that had any knowledge of him. Blue Jacket and the other Indians acknowledge that he was treated with the utmost kindness and attention during his illness, and are highly pleased at the attention and respect paid to his funeral. I have had his corpse attended and interred in the most respectable manner in our church burying ground—and, with your approbation, and to gratify Blue Jacket and the other Chiefs, I wish to place either a tomb stone or a head stone to his Grave, with any inscription you may please to point out.

The river is almost clear of ice, and I presume the Indians will be able to embark on Monday next.

I am, Sir,
Your most obed't servant,
I. C.

Hon. JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War, Philada.

Mr. Ashbridge came into our office, yesterday morning, and calling our attention to the following article, in the last *American Manufacturer* (of calumnies and falsehoods) declared that he had no knowledge of any such resolution having passed the Councils, although he had attended during the whole meeting, as Secretary, pro tem. —and that his name was attached without his knowledge or consent.

"*Nullification Proper.*—The subjoined Resolution was acted on in Council, a day or two since, and it breathes but the sentiments of every republican in the city—(anti-masons always excepted) and of course, is expressive of the opinions of a large majority of the citizens.

"*Resolved,* That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, now assembled, cannot but regard a *late act* of the legislature, which proposes to change the manner of holding the city elections, as, to all intents and purposes, an infringement upon their *chartered* privileges; in increasing the number of the Councils, and not regarding equality in the representation of the different Wards of the city.

Read and passed in Common Council, July 3, 1833.

I. J. ASHBRIDGE, Sec. pro. tem."

Mr. Webster.—We announced, in our last paper, that this gentleman had arrived here on the afternoon of the 4th instant. During that afternoon, and the succeeding day, he was waited upon by many of our fellow citizens, without distinction of parties.—At twelve o'clock, on Friday, the members of the Bar of the city of Pittsburgh waited on him in a body, when Mr. Alexander W. Foster delivered a very pithy and pertinent address, in which the high sense entertained of his services, as the expounder of the Constitution, the firm, fearless, and unyielding advocate of an efficient protection of Domestic Industry, and the friend of Internal Improvements, upon a broad, liberal, and national scale, was fully expressed.—To this address, a very neat, appropriate, and feeling reply was made by Mr. Webster.—The members of the Bar, after spending some time in conversation, left him, their estimate of his affable and courteous manners, only equalled by their admiration of his talents and public services.

On the evening of the 8th inst., a cold collation was served up in the Grove adjoining Mr. Miltenberger's residence, where about 2,000 of our citizens met in free and unrestrained intercourse with the great champion of constitutional liberty, and domestic industry.

After a large concourse of our citizens had assembled, an address was delivered, by the mayor, expressive of approbation of the public services of the distinguished Statesman and Senator of Massachusetts. Mr. Webster then made a speech, which was listened to with unremitting attention, and drew from the audience reiterated bursts of applause and approbation.—We expect to be enabled to place this speech before our readers in a short time.

Mr. Everett's Address to the President, on Bunker Hill.

Mr. President—I have been directed, by the Committee of Arrangements, on behalf of themselves, of their fellow citizens, and of the vast multitude here assembled, to bid you welcome to the ancient, town of Charlestown, and its famous heights.

The inhabitants of a small and frugal community, we cannot, like our brethren of the metropolis, and of the other great cities, through which you have passed, receive you in splendid mansions and halls of state; but here, Sir, upon the precious soil once moistened with the best blood of New England, with nothing above us but the arch of Heaven, we tender you the united, respectful and cordial salutations of our ancient town.

There are many interesting historical recollections, connected with this immediate neighborhood, which I will not take up your time in recounting. I will only say, that on yonder gentle elevation, the first company of the settlers of this Commonwealth, a little more than two centuries ago, laid the foundations of the ancient colony of Massachusetts; and upon the hill on which we are now assembled—upon the very spot on which we stand—on the 17th of June, 1775—beneath the thunder of the batteries from the opposite heights of Boston, from the vessels of war on the bay beneath us, and from the head of the columns of the advancing army of 5,000 chosen British troops (while the entire town of Charlestown was wrapped in flames, and every steeple, roof, and hill top of the surrounding country was crowded with anxious spectators of the dreadful drama),—Prescott, Putnam, Stark, and their gallant associates, bravely fought, and Warren, with his heroic comrades, nobly fell, in the cause of American Independence!—You, Mr. Secretary Cass, may well cherish the memory of that day, for your father bore his share in its perils and in its glory. Stark's regiment, where he fought, was stationed not very far from the spot where you stand.

We bid you, Mr. President, who like those of our fathers, have exposed your life in the cause of your country, and more favored than they, have been permitted to enjoy the fruit of your toils and danger,—we bid you welcome to the precious spot. Most of those who have preceded you in the chief magistracy—Washington, Adams, Monroe, and your immediate predecessor—have trod it before you; and but a few years since, the Nation's Guest, the great and good Lafayette, made his pilgrimage also to the same venerable precincts. To you, Sir, who under Providence, conducted the banners of your country to victory, in the *last* great struggle of the American arms, it must be peculiarly grateful to stand upon the spot, immortalized as the scene of the *first* momentous conflict.

We have thought it might not be unwelcome to you, to possess some joint memorial of these two eventful days, and such an one I now hold in my hands;—a grape shot dug up from the sod beneath our feet, and a cannon ball from the battle field of New Orleans, brought from the enclosure, within which your head quarters were established. They are preserved in one casket:—and on behalf of the citizens of Charlestown, I now present them to you, in the hope that they will perpetuate in your mind, an acceptable association of the 17th of June, 1775, and the 8th of January, 1815,—the dates of the first and last great battle fought under the American standard.

To designate, in all coming time, the place of the first of these eventful contests, the gratitude of this generation is rearing a majestic monument on the sacred spot. We invite you, Sir, to ascend it, and to behold from its elevation, a lovely scene of town and country;—a specimen not unfavorable of this portion of the great republic, whose interests have been confided to your care, as chief magistrate of the United States. We rejoice that you have taken an opportunity of acquiring a personal knowledge of its character. Less fertile than some other portions of the Union, its wealth is in its population, its institutions, its pursuits;—its schools and its churches. We doubt not you will find, in you extensive journey, that the great springs of its prosperity are in harmony with the interests and welfare of every other part of our common country.

The spot on which we are gathered, is not the place for adulation. Standing over the ashes of men who died for liberty, we can speak no language but that of freemen. In an address to the Chief Magistrate of the United States, there is no room for one word of compliment or flattery. But with grateful remembrance of your services to the country;—with becoming respect for your station, the most exalted on earth;—and with UNANIMOUS approbation of the firm, resolute, and patriotic stand which you assumed, in the late alarming crisis of affairs, in order to preserve that happy union under one constitutional head,—for the establishment of which, those streets were wrapped in fire, and this hill was drenched in blood; with one heart and one voice;—we bid you welcome to BUNKER HILL.

The President's reply to this address was brief and appropriate. He said in regard to New England:

"I have seen much to admire and emulate—nothing to excite regret;—and if my journey be attended with no other result to myself, I shall feel amply repaid, by witnessing this fair prospect of human comfort; and by finding, that, however high I had rated the moral and intellectual character of the eastern portion of the Union, I had yet to learn, that I had not done it justice. I do not speak of the personal kindness I have met with: I cannot. But the impression is on my heart; it will only leave me when life departs."

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

Notwithstanding the unanimous acquittal of the Rev. Mr. Avery, recently tried for the alleged murder of SARAH MARIA CORNELL, there seems to be a disposition in the minds of some, to regard him as guilty, and the most ungenerous system of persecution has been waged against him. A plea for this wanton treatment of the unhappy clergyman, is made in the alleged assertion that, during the course of the trial, no evidence was elicited rebutting the testimony of the Engineer, who stated, as his opinion, that he received a *certain pink letter,* addressed to Maria Cornell, on the 27th November, from a person who strongly resembled Mr. Avery in dress and appearance.—This seems to be the only point not satisfactorily cleared up, even to the most prejudiced, by the testimony on the part of the defence; and we are happy now in being able to lay before our readers a document which most clearly and faithfully removes every trace of suspicion from Mr. Avery, as regards any connection with that letter. This proof has come to light since the close of the trial, the reason of which delay is also explained in the extract below. It has been placed in our possession, by a gentleman of veracity and high respectability from New England, now in this city, who received it since his absence from home from an equally respectable gentleman residing in Newport. It is under date of Newport, June 24, 1833.

"Perhaps you have heard of Mr. Spencer's singular evidence—he lives in East Greenwich—came here last Tuesday, and Mr. Cranston told me he assisted B. Howland, Esq., in taking his deposition. Mr. C. told me at first he thought little of it; but after a close examination, and also Gen. Green's (the prosecuting attorney in the case) declaration as to the goodness of the man's character, being one of his neighbors, a shoe maker, who minds his own business, and lets the world alone, &c. Mr. C. says he believes every word of it. If I thought you had not been informed about it, I would write particulars, but will say, some were reading the *trial* in his shop of the letter's being given to the *engineer,* and his *oath.* &c.—Spencer wondered they should be so confident; saying, I delivered a letter on board that boat, but should not dare to swear to whom, &c. They asked him when? He did not remember; but said 'twas the last time he was in Providence—looked at his bills and found Nov. 27th. Said 'twas delivered to him by a stranger in Pawtucket—a pink color—he wanted him to be particular, and he was so, delivered it on board to a man at work, between nine and ten o'clock. He had on a blue camblet cloak, (which he borrowed of his brother,) and a broad brimmed hat—the cloak and hat *presented here.* He thinks it was directed to a Cornell girl, and to the care of some other person. He spoke to his family about it after he got home, and asked if Benjamin Cornell, (of East Greenwich) had a daughter at work at Fall River, &c.

East Greenwich lies on the west side of Providence River or Bay, about 15 miles south westerly from Providence; Pawtucket about half way between the two places. Bristol, the place where Mr. Avery came from on Monday, 26th November, lies on the east side of the same bay, and is about 15 miles from Providence, in a south easterly direction. Mr. Avery left Bristol, Monday, 26th November, arrived at Providence at about half after 4 o'clock in the evening. Was at Providence, November 27th. Left 28th, and was, during his meetings, with his religious friends, so that there was no time or opportunity for his going to Pawtucket to hand the letter to Mr. Spencer.

It gives us the most heartfelt pleasure in being able to lay these facts before the public. They will be the means, we feel assured, of removing every trace of suspicion, as regards Mr. Avery's guilt, from every mind and of restoring the accused to his former high standing in the community. The original of the extract we publish, may be seen at this office.

Some difficulty appears to exist between our neighbors in Philadelphia and New Castle, respecting the right of emigrants landing in Delaware, and being provided with the necessary health certificates and licenses there, to pass up to Philadelphia scot-free. It seems that it is required of all emigrants landing in Philadelphia from foreign countries, to pay a certain sum of money, with a view, as the United States Gazette expresses it, of compensating in some degree for the charge which the sickness or poverty of some of them may bring upon the county. Complaint is made in the same paper, that the State of Delaware or perhaps the county of New Castle in that State, "sometime since contrived to take the cream of the business into their own hands." The money remained in Delaware, and the emigrants proceeded to Philadelphia.

The Philadelphians appear to demur to this unequal division, and have threatened the emigrants with prosecutions for offences against the Health and Poor Laws of Pennsylvania. The Trustees of New Castle county have accordingly passed resolutions denying the right of the Philadelphians to interfere, and undertaking to indemnify for all damages and costs of suit, all emigrants who shall pass into Pennsylvania under Delaware licenses, and all persons concerned in transporting them.—*Balt. Amer.*

Bathing.—The advantages of this luxury, we are persuaded, are not generally appreciated. Nothing can be more refreshing at this season than an occasional bath: there is no equal remedy for ennui and disease. It gives tone to the system, elasticity to the spirits, promotes perspiration, and consequently, revives from languor and debility. Due attention to cleanliness, to keeping the pores open, are put down among the best preventives against the disease of the season. Besides, Mr. Wesley affirms that, "cleanliness is allied to Godliness," and an English poet has traced a connection between physical and moral purity.

"E'en from the body's purity, the mind
Receives a secret, sympathetic aid."

There are certain rules it is well to observe in bathing. Never bathe directly after a meal, nor on the contrary when the stomach is empty. The best time for the cold bath is early in the morning, or late at evening: an hour or two before dinner for the warm bath, which is at this season undeniably the greatest luxury. It is employed in warm latitudes in preference to any other.—*Newark Adv.*

From Count Chabrel's Statistics of Paris, we learn that that city contains 65 public, and 124 enclosed Fountains.

The number of boats employed in carrying goods on the Seine is 1500.

From 270 to 310 persons are annually drowned—half of this number are believed to be suicides.

The average quantity of wine consumed is upwards of 125 bottles for every man, woman and child.

The exports of Paris alone is 50,000,000 of francs.—The profit on Clocks and Watches manufactured in Paris is three and a half millions of francs.

Forty thousand horses are brought to and sold in Paris every year at an average price of $35 each.

Twenty thousand persons arrive or depart by the Diligences or Malle postes weekly, and the taxes amount to $22 50 per annum for every inhabitant.—*Philad. Herald.*

Fac Simile of Washington's Accounts.—An esteemed friend, in this city, has presented us with an engraved *fac simile* copy of the account rendered to the Treasury by General Washington, of his expenses during the period of the Revolutionary War, from June 1775 to June 1783. The payment of these expenses was the only compensation which he asked or received for his services; and no one will question the assertion which he makes, in a note at the conclusion of this book of accounts, that in a pecuniary point of view, he was "a considerable loser" by his exertions in the cause of his country. He apologizes for making a charge for Mrs. Washington's traveling expenses in going to and from his winter quarters—the only season at which she could visit him—by saying that he had intended every year, between the close of one campaign and the opening of another, to visit his family and overlook his private affairs; but that the urgency and multiplicity of his public duties rendered him unable to do so, "to the no small detriment of his private interest."

The neat, yet bold and legible hand writing of Gen. Washington, gives some show of plausibility to the common remark that a man's character may be inferred from the style of his chirography; and the methodical, regular and business like manner in which these accounts are made out, recalls to us the panegyrical observation on this trait in Gen. Washington's character, by the Rev. Mr. Sparks, after examining the papers at Mount Vernon, and finding the order, neatness, and system which he observed in all his business transactions, even the most trifling.

We observe in this book a table showing the scale of depreciation adopted by Congress for the continental money, from February, 1777, when it was at par, to May, 1781, when 20,000 dollars in paper were valued at only 500 in silver.—*Balt. Chron.*

Clouds of locusts have lately made their appearance in Arkansas. In the forests, their course is marked by the wilted and sallow leaves of the young and tender branches which have been perforated by them for the deposit of their eggs.—*Balt. Amer.*

Anagrams.—The letters in the word "warranted," will spell 167 good *English* words, besides many other in different languages.

President Jackson's letter to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.—The Masonic Mirror of Saturday the 29th, publishes the following letter, as reported to the Grand Lodge, by a Committee who had waited on the President to escort him to the Lodge.

Boston, June 22, 1833.

Brethren—I anticipated the pleasure of waiting upon the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts this evening and of tendering to them, in person, my thanks for the cordial terms in which they were pleased to notice my arrival within their jurisdiction, but finding myself a good deal fatigued after the labors of the day, I must ask their indulgence and beg them to accept in this form the assurance that I justly appreciate their kindness and good will, and trust that their interests, as an institution calculated to benefit mankind, may continue to prosper.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

R. W. Benja. Russell,
Francis J. Oliver,
And others, committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

After the letter was read, our Honorable brother Poinsett addressed the Grand Master as follows:

"Worshipful Brother—The President of the United States charged me to express to the Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts his sincere regret at being prevented by indisposition from accepting their invitation to meet them in the Temple, and from tendering them, in person, his acknowledgments for their attentions. He begged me to assure them, that he shall ever feel a lively interest in the welfare of an institution with which he has been so long connected, and whose objects are purely philanthropic, and he instructed me to express to them the high esteem and fraternal regard which he cherishes towards them all."

CANAL DEBT.

The entire canal debt of the State of Pennsylvania is stated at $16,463,661. Of this, it appears that $9, 301,712, is held by foreigners. The Harrisburg Telegraph has published the names of these foreign holders, with the amount held by each. Among them we find some great names. The Duke of Brunswick, Sir Robert Peel, Philip Louis de Peyronnet, the Duke of Cereste, Countess de Damas, &c.

There lies before me a list of the owners of the stock of the Ohio canal debt, as it stood in September last. Upon this list many of the same names are found: among them the Duke of Brunswick and Sir Robert Peel. But there is a Mr. John Marshal, of Leeds, who figures most advantageously upon both. Upon the Ohio list, he appears as owner of $248,317 64, and upon the Pennsylvania list 62,300. In this dearth of news, we think it would be well to publish the list, for the edification of such as eight months ago were in great tribulation upon account of the foreign stockholders of the Bank of the United States.—*Cin. Gaz.*

A practical Directory for Young Christian Females; being a series of Letters from a Brother to a Younger Sister. Designed principally for Sabbath School Teachers and their older pupils.

By Harvey Newcomb. Boston, 1833.

This is a neatly printed little book of 284 pages, written with great care, and full of rich instruction. It was published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society—a society whose efforts in the cause of religion have been earnest and successful. The society has evinced great judgment in its selection of manuscripts for publication, and we doubt whether the American Sab. School Society can compete with it in this respect.—*Lowell Observer.*

[The above Works, together with the other publications of the Massachusetts S. S. Society, and also of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, are for sale at the Book Store of Messrs. LUKE LOOMIS & Co., in this city.]

Extracts from the Baltimore Prices Current, and Review of the Market, for the week ending Tuesday Evening, July 2.

FLOUR.

Moderate sales of Howard street Flour from stores at $5 75 to $5 81 1-4 per bbl. The receipts are small, and the wagon price cannot be quoted with positive accuracy—perhaps about $5 62 1-2 may be stated as the fair current rate.

A parcel of standard city Mills Flour was sold yesterday at $5 75 per bbl. The stock is reduced to a trifle in quantity. For a parcel of Susquehanna Flour, in fine order, $5 62 1-2 has been offered and refused—it is held firmly at $5 75.—Lots in tolerable condition have been sold at $5 37 1-2.

Grain.—A parcel of Susquehanna (West Branch) red *Wheat* was sold from store yesterday at $1 17; and a cargo of the same description afloat, in fine order, at $1 18 per bushel. A parcel of prime red Virginia was also sold yesterday, at $1 18. No Maryland wheats at market. There is a fair inquiry for *Corn*, but no supplies to meet it. We quote good white, for shipping, as worth 63 cents, and yellow, 65 cents. We hear of no sales of *Rye* nor *Oats*, and believe the market to be without change.

Whiskey.—Sales of *hhds.* continue to be made at 28 cents. No recent transactions in Susquehanna *bbls.*—last sales at 30 a 31 cents, according to quality. The wagon price of *bbls.* is about 27 cents, exclusive of the barrel, and the store price 31 a 32 cents.—*American.*

☞ New Sabbath School Book.

LUKE LOOMIS & Co. have just received from Boston, a supply of all the publications of the *Massachusetts Sabbath School Union,* and also, of the *Massachusetts Sabbath School Society.* Among the recently published Works are—

LETTERS TO A SISTER; or a Directory for Young Christian Females; being a series of Letters from a Brother to a Younger Sister. By Harvey Newcomb, (written for the Mass. S. S. Society.)

HISTORY OF INTEMPERANCE; with an account of the Temperance Reformation: by

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will of A. Stewart, Esq., will be sold, for Cash, or on a short credit, 115 or 120 acres of land, lying on the Ohio river, 4 miles below Pittsburgh, 30 or 40 acres first rate bottom land, the upland being good, and well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will view the premises before they make an offer. Mr. Jones, who now occupies the Farm, will show it to those who may wish to view it. A good title will be made to the purchaser, and possession given at sale, reserving to the tenant what he occupies to the first of April, 1834.

☞ On application to either of thesubscribers, the terms of sale may be known.

DAVID CALHOON, } *Ex'rs.*
JAMES PATTERSON, }

Mifflin township, June 4, 1833—tf

SMITH & MELLOR,

TEACHERS OF MUSIC on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Flute, Violin, and Violincello. Pupils on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, and Singing, will be instructed at their dwellings, or at the Music Room of the subscribers. For terms, &c., apply at their Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street, between Wood and Market. SMITH & MELLOR.

June 21, 1833—tf

14 HHDS. N. ORLEANS SUGAR—received per Steam Boat Envoy, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, June 7, 1833.—tf

MANN'S AXES.

50 DOZEN MANN'S AXES—first quality. Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,
June 14. *No. 38, Water street.*

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mrs. *Fleming* and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches; Dr. *Aikin* will instruct in Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Dr. *Lacey* will hear classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, History, Elocution, and Criticism. Mrs. *Lacey*, Mr. *Duponchel*, and Mrs. *Fleming*, will teach the French and Italian Languages. Mr. *Rupp*, assisted by Mrs. Lacey, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mr. *Duponchel*, Mrs. *Lacey*, and Miss *Smith*, will instruct in Drawing and Painting, in all their varieties.

☞ The expense of Board and Tuition will vary, according to the branches taught, from 120 to 200 dollars per annum.

☞ Bills, in all cases, payable one quarter in advance.

Lectures will be given, weekly, on Etiquette and Female Manners, and the pupils exercised, daily, in Calesthenics, and the forms and elegancies of polished life. The scholars will have access to an extensive Library of English, French, and Italian Literature, with every possible facility to the improvement of their *taste* and *manners*.

Each Pupil is required to bring a Bible, Bed, and Bedding. Towels, Napkins, Table Spoon, Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork.

The summer term will commence on the 13th May, inst., and all who wish to enter in that period, are requested to do so at the *beginning*.

Dr. Lacey contemplates establishing, in the vicinity of his residence, a school for boys; and those who wish to procure places in it for their sons, will please apply immediately.

☞ The Christian Herald, Democrat, and Statesman, will insert the above 3 times.

May 3, 1833.—tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

FOR SALE,

20 SHARES City Sixes, redeemable in July, 1835. Apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
May 24, 1833.

Commission and Forwarding Business,
AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership for the transaction of the above business, at Louisville, in Kentucky.

WILLIAM SRODES,
LEANDER CLARKE,
June 18, 1833—3m

GERMAN PIANOS.

JUST received three Elegant Piano Fortes, direct from Leipzig, Germany, with 6 octaves of Keys. These Pianos are manufactured expressly for the American climate, and can be warranted to stand in tune. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere. Prices, $300, $290, and $210.

For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S
Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street.
June 4—4w

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendence of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Phiadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor nim with their business. He will be constantly supplied with ageneral assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO 66, WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers. W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS, best Tanners' Oil;
As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—
Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.
May 3, 1833—2mo

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactory of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected:
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appea to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may re quire his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE. } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradully increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED,
President of the present Town Council.
Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

MRS. BARLOW would be willing to receive into her family, three young Ladies, for Board and Tuition, in French, Italian, Music, for the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Writing. For the latter branches, Mrs. B. will have the assistance of a competent English teacher.

Terms, $200 per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Mignonnette, Bank of the Ohio, May 21.

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics*, &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.

May 10, 1833—2m

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte
FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, }
JOHN SNYDER, } *Ex'rs.*
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

BRITISH LUSTRE,
For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling